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TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915.

Clean Living Worth \$26,000 to Willard.—Headline. First time we ever heard the worth of morality figured in dollars.

A New York judge sentenced a wayward woman to eternal sobriety. That would be a sobering sentence for some folks we know.

Motor Party Nabbed for Taking a Drink.—Headline. Moral: When drinking interferes with motoring, leave the car in the garage.

Dispatches state the Russians are suffering terribly from German gases. Russian whisks turned up over the fact and caught under the hat band to make a mighty good respire.

Italian dispatch says all the Medici family have volunteered for war duty. We don't know about the Medici family, but we like they ought to be.

Next year, Americans are expected to see this disastert that every State. If she before then, guess

earnestly urge sum. Either of an Oregon to being convey, pull weeds. The except in a wis, keep the garden property you could feel just as tomorrow. ever, no matter later on depj school master

We Pay seasonal kill-a is a bligg tiger. rrelled over a third woman We heard it from official sources on some days ago that the in the City by the Sea.

States Life Saving Association presents medals to 15 officers and men of the steamer Philadelphia. The lives of some unfortunate men are being prepared for destroying the their fellows. Great world:

Gold Ryan's

to ask the newspaper men and Anderson not to gold dollars to the Chick entering. Such apparel has considered out of date

Then, too, the Human- sion set the coffeeled

Provided

ON MORE THAN ONE LEG.

The New York Sun makes a gallant and hopeful effort to show that the whole issue between the United States and Germany about the submarine warfare may be reduced to the establishment of a single fact, namely, whether or not the Lusitania was armed or unarmed on her last and fatal voyage. If the ship carried mounted guns, as the German government alleges, then, says The Sun, the United States may have to recede from its most advanced position; if she did not, the German government, it thinks, would be ready to declare its regret for the sinking of the ship and that the way would be opened for reparation by Germany for the losses inflicted. It is very questionable whether even the mounting of guns for defensive purpose would have made the Lusitania a belligerent ship in the accepted meaning and intent of such a definition, while she was engaged regularly in passenger traffic, but grant that side of the alternative to save unnecessary argument, and look now at the other. Suppose it proved to the satisfaction and acknowledgement of the German government that the Lusitania was not equipped with guns, does the German case, as made by Herr von Jagow, collapse? The alleged armed condition of the Cunarder was but one of a sheaf of reasons advanced by the German foreign office as technical justification of the sinking. It was alleged besides that the ship was carried on the register of the British admiralty as a reserve cruiser, and that she was, therefore, always a belligerent. It was held, also, that she was carrying contraband of war and merited destruction that this might not be used to kill German soldiers. And there stands the "war zone" proclamation, in which it was announced that every hostile vessel flying the flag of a nation hostile to Germany would be attacked and sunk by German submarines, if they could be reached. There is nothing to be gained by speculating on any one reason in the hope or expectation that disposal of that will compose the situation that has been created. Germany sank the Lusitania just as she has sunk some sixty other British merchant vessels--in reprisal against Great Britain for the undertaking of that enemy to cut off food supplies from the German people, and it is a waste of time and an aggravation to narrow the issue from that general condition. If the question is to be discussed at all--and there are some very excellent reasons that could be advanced to show why it ought to be--it should be discussed on the very broadest grounds. Germany could multiply the legs upon which she would stand in justification of her campaign, as fast as they might be cut from under her, provided it was conceded that the use of submarines against merchant vessels was permissible in any circumstances compatible with the interests and the rights of neutrals. It may not be generally appreciated how weeping was the range of President Wilson's protest against the new method of warfare. This paragraph from his "Lusitania note" will show that:

"Manifestly, submarines can not be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity." It is possible to regard that as too comprehensive a condemnation of the new method of warfare, but it is not possible to narrow the issue it presents down to the question of whether or not one destroyed ship--though that happened to be the Lusitania--was armed with guns. On the point of armament, moreover, there is this that would certainly be said: Every vessel that can plow the waves is armed for offensive against the submarine, potentially. The bow of a swift ship is the most effective weapon against the under sea boat. Ramming is about the only mode of attack upon the submarines that promises any results. Had the Lusitania been armed with guns and could she have brought them to train on the submarine that appeared against her, she would still have done much better in her own defense to have run headlong, with all speed, upon the marine assassin, aiming to rip it open with her prow--Charleston Post.

But Hobo Found It Out.

Little David had always been regarded by his father and mother as being particularly smart and clever for a child of tender years. One day while he was playing in front of his home a rough-looking tramp appeared and asked David very sharply where his father kept his money. He replied that it was in his waistcoat in the kitchen.

A few minutes later the tramp came through the doorway in a hurry, very much battered and looking sad, muttering:

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FORGET IT.

If you see a tall fellow ahead of the crowd, A leader of men, marching fearless and proud, And you know of a tale whose mere telling aloud Might cause his proud head to in anguish be bowed, It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away In a closet--guarded and kept from the day-- In the dark, whose showing, whose sudden display, Might cause grief and anguish and lifelong dismay, It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that would lessen the joy Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy, That would wipe out a smile or the least way annoy A fellow, or cause any gladness to cloy, It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

—Selected.

IF WE FIGHT GERMANY

(Chicago Tribune).

Count von Bernstorff's efforts to preserve peace for this country in its relations with Germany deserve recognition. The German ambassador, although embarrassed by the interruption in his means of communicating with his government, is extraordinarily active in his endeavor to present to Berlin an accurate representation not only of American demands but of the national sentiment behind the demands.

The most apparent error in Germany's policy throughout the war is that it has considered only the ponderables. In a world of sentiment it has endeavored to create a world of fact, evidently not understanding that when the emotions are sitting as judges facts make poor witnesses. Part of the German plan may be explained by saying that the Germans see facts too large and are enraged that the rest of the world does not see them at all or sees them too small.

The elaborate endeavors to prove that the Lusitania carried guns, and the insistence upon the fact that it carried ammunition get nowhere against the American sentiment that the killing of noncombatants, women and children is murder without excuse.

So long as the Germans decline to see the noncombatants on the decks and the Americans decline to see the ammunition in the hold the opening for deadly consequences is wide. Count von Bernstorff is trying with all his power to bring his government to understand that the American position is one which the American sentiment made it obligatory for the government to take. We must try to see the German side.

The loss of life on the Lusitania is irreparable, if not inexpiable. For material damage done American property Germany offers to make recompense. For the safety of American citizens on the sea hereafter, it would be possible, with concessions on the part of both the German and American governments to provide.

We do not believe there is a bit of sentiment in America for a war with Germany merely to punish that nation for the sinking of the Lusitania. However outraged this country was by the destruction of the vessel, there has been no dominating cry from men proclaiming that they would go

into the trenches in Flanders to avenge their countrymen. And we do not think there ought to be such a cry. Wars undertaken by a democracy must have or ought to have other cause than one of emotions outraged by a catastrophe, however tragic.

War, in the faulty human scheme of things, can be justified only as the instrument by which a nation works towards its destiny or averts its fate. This excuse is conceded only by nationalists, who, praise be so long as the human scheme of things remains so immeasurably away from perfection, remain in the majority.

War then, if Americans are to think of it as impending, ought to be considered in the light of our national interest and national egotism. We reject the idea of a peaceful and commercial war as humiliating and abasing. If we fight it must be with human sacrifice and in human suffering. Save us from the obloquy of a tradesman's war when other nations, conscious of their peril or of their rights, are offering their best and strongest.

Is sacrifice to be demanded of us to uphold a matter of international law when to the knowledge of any man the law is upon the point of being changed to follow the course of invention in the instruments of making war?

If we fight let there first be the firm conviction that the wonderful German organization of society, with its military socialism and its indomitable purpose, threatens our loose individualism, its will, worth and happiness. Let us be convinced that the overthrow of the nations opposed to Germany would mean the release upon us of the terrific powers of this central European military empire, young and strong and determined.

If we go to war let it be because we see an embodied and threatening menace to our form of life, and not because in the development of the submarine and the wireless and in the new importance of the ammunition factory international law finds itself out of touch with events and impotent to do justice.

Certainly we can find a working adjustment of disputed questions to bridge us over the time of stress. If we go to the final arbitration let it be with the consciousness that we are working out our national destiny and working for our right to live as we wish to live.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Physical activity in England is at its greatest when the average temperature is about 60 degrees, mental activity when the average temperature is a little below 40.

"Hurrah!" was originally a fighting exclamation, and is derived from the Slavonic "Hura!" "The Paradise" is the belief being that valiant fighters went straight to heaven if killed.

The phrase "to lionize a man" to stare at him as a wonderful person--arose when a show of lions was the great attraction at the Tower of London and every one went and stared.

Your salary is your "salt money." Soldiers once received salt as part of their pay. When the salt was commuted for cash the latter was called "salerium," salt money, or "salary."

Dutchmen are the heaviest smokers in the world, and they are followed by the inhabitants of the United States.

Shaving was introduced among the Romans about B. C. 300. The first shave was deemed the entrance to manhood and celebrated with great festivities.

Marital men, good fighters and of choleric temper, have red and spotted finger nails.

PALMETTO SQUIBS.

Finding out something to do during the summer months is the next big problem. —Spranburg Herald.

The June graduates will now have to "step down" and give place to the June Brides. —Union Times.

WIT AND HUMOR.

No Use for Them.

While a travelling man was waiting for an opportunity to show his samples to a merchant in a little backwoods town in Missouri a customer came in and bought a couple of night-shirts. Afterward a long, lank lumberman, with his trousers stuffed in his boots, said to the merchant:

"What was them 'ere that feller bought?" "Night-shirts. Can I sell you one or two?" "Naup; I reckon not." said the Missourian; "I don't set around much o'night."

Arbitration.

A peaceable man in a steel town of Pennsylvania came upon two youths fighting. "Let me beg of you," he earnestly besought, "to settle your dispute by arbitration. Each of you choose half a dozen friends to arbitrate."

Having seen the 12 arbitrators selected to the satisfaction of both sides, the man of peace went on his way rejoicing. Half an hour later he returned that way, and was horrified to find the whole street fighting, while in the distance police whistles could be heard blowing and police rushing to the spot from all quarters.

"Merciful heavens! What's the matter now?" the peace-maker asked of an onlooker. "Shure," said the man, "the arbitrators are at work!"

Cause for Wonder.

At a recent dinner to Irvin S. Cobb, in New York, De Wolf Hopper said: "None of the speakers here this evening have said anything about the ladies that grace the boxes. Their charming presence reminds me of a piece of beautiful and sentimental poetry I heard a friend of mine declaim one day after he had kissed his lady friend: 'He closed the eyes



—and we don't think we could suggest a more suitable subject for the season.

Nor could anyone suggest more appropriate cloths with which to defy the mercury than these easy, breezy, weightless, warthless, heat-dispelling Palm Beach, Mohair, Crash and Silk-like Suits.

And the next great feature is the fit; it's there. Taken all in all they are the most fitting clothes for you men who wish to be stylishly and comfortably and comfortably dressed.

Prices from \$7 to \$10.

B.D. Cranst Co. The Store with a Conscience



Somewhat Barren. "I'm thinking of entering the field of literature." "My friend, hesitate." "Why do you discourage me?" "The field of literature, in nine cases out of ten, wouldn't even produce turnips."

So It Would Appear. Patience—it is said that an excellent beverage, similar to tea, can be brewed from the common maidenhair fern.

Where the Danger Was. "I'd cross the world for you, dear," said the young man on the parlor sofa.

How He Escaped. The Mate—Sirens on the port bow, sir! Ulysses—Pass 'em up! Beat it! I sight a moving-picture man hiding among the rocks.

Flight on Her Job. Huggins—They tell me Mrs. Henpeck is a neat and tidy housekeeper. Guggins—Why, yes; her husband can't even drop a remark at home but what she picks it up immediately.

Something in a Name. Syker—I wonder why the game of poker is so called? Fiker—I guess it's because a fellow is apt to burn his fingers when he gets the wrong end of it.

WANTED TO KNOW.

She—Papa says if I will remain single, I can have everything my heart desires. He—But what if your heart desires a husband? Can you have that, too?

Such is Life. A man will struggle out of debt, with all his might and main, and in a week or two will get

It was Lord Bacon who said "reading maketh the full man," but he failed to tell his public that too much reading of a certain sort might make the reader "too full."

I do not decry the reading of fiction. An old instructor of mine used to say that during the winter months everyone should read solid books for the most part and do light reading in the warm weather. His theory was that too much solid reading during the entire year tended to make one mentally stodgy.

The point I wish to make, however, is that mental intoxication, consequent upon too great indulgence in the printed page, is as bad as physical intoxication. If we read too much fiction our taste is apt to become vitiated.

The summer is the time for fiction, but it is also the time for the country, for athletic exercise, for botanizing, for getting acquainted with that wonderful nature which is all about us.

Business Asset Is Command of Languages

By GISELLE D'UNGER, Chicago

A valuable business asset is command of one or more foreign languages. Business requires the personal supervision, the personal interview with the foreign representative who realizes the value of personal contact.

To have command of French, Spanish or German assists a young man or woman to progress with the firm. Dentistry, law, medicine and other like professions are slow and arduous because the student is rarely equipped to read or understand the phrasings of higher and foreign authorities, whose words are needful for study. Hence, much valuable time is lost and the student makes slow progress.

Foreigners arrive in this country, associate with Americans, attend night schools and devote their minds to a study of our language. Japanese young men in particular seek situations as butlers, waiters and general utility in order to be in contact with the language. I have met graduates of colleges of Japan, men of high birth, priests and soldiers, merchants and college students, engineers and theological students who have acquired the difficult American tongue.

For intelligent young men and women there are opportunities as interpreters, stenographers, proof readers, copy holders, governesses, teachers, chaperons, professional men and in many other vocations. Notably, the Spanish possessions and Mexican commercial, professional and mining interests are demanding assistance from students of Spanish. The first practical interest dates from the Cuban and Spanish war, when Americans flocked to Cuba and the Philippines. Clerical and professional men and women eagerly sought language schools and by concentration and application they soon acquired a certain knowledge, which was developed later when they settled in their new homes.

To train the mind in a study of languages is fine discipline. The concentration acquired through this means is valuable in many ways, for it is the mind that develops the successful man. In one's spare moments a language may be learned by means of a study at home through excellent books for this purpose, the phonograph, or at night school. Contact and study with natives is preferable, but many men learn as they can.

Too Much Reading as Bad as None

By Charles P. Deighton, Denver, Colo.

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Tennyson's Remarkable Prophecy

(From "Locksley Hall.")

For I dight into the future, far as human eye could see, Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails; Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales; Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew

From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue; Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rustling warm,

With the standards of the people plunging through the thunderstorm,

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were fur'd

In the parliament of man, the Federation of the world; There the cunning sense of most shall hold a woful realm